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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/827,419	04/20/2004	Hiroshi Yuasa	MAE 310	2584	
23995 7	590 07/21/2005		EXAMINER		
RABIN & Berdo, PC			NGUYEN, ANTHONY H		
1101 14TH ST	REET, NW		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
SUITE 500			ARTONII	FAFER NOMBER	
WASHINGTON, DC 20005			2854		
			DATE MAILED: 07/21/2009	5	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

			Application N	0.	Applicant(s)		$\overline{}$		
Office Action Summary			10/827,419		YUASA, HIROSHI		En.		
			Examiner		Art Unit		_		
			Anthony H. Ng	uyen	2854				
Period for	- The MAILING DATE of this commun Reply	ication appe	ars on the co	ver sheet with the c	orrespondence add	dress -			
A SHC THE N - Extens after S - If the p - If NO - Failure Any re	DRTENED STATUTORY PERIOD F MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUN sions of time may be available under the provisions SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this comr beriod for reply specified above, the maximum st be to reply within the set or extended period for reply ply received by the Office later than three months and patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ICATION.  s of 37 CFR 1.136 nunication.  so) days, a reply watutory period will will, by statute, c	(a). In no event, h within the statutory I apply and will exp ause the application	owever, may a reply be tim minimum of thirty (30) days ire SIX (6) MONTHS from n to become ABANDONEI	nely filed s will be considered timely the mailing date of this co O (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status	·				•				
1)🛛	Responsive to communication(s) file	ed on <u>24 Ma</u>	<u>y 2005</u> .						
2a)⊠	This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.								
3)	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is								
•	closed in accordance with the practi	ice under <i>Ex</i>	parte Quayle	e, 1935 C.D. 11, 45	33 O.G. 213.				
Dispositio	on of Claims								
4)🛛	☑ Claim(s) <u>1-20</u> is/are pending in the application.								
4	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.								
5)	Claim(s) is/are allowed.								
	Claim(s) <u>1-17,19 and 20</u> is/are rejected.								
· <u> </u>	☐ Claim(s) 18 is/are objected to.								
8)∐ (	Claim(s) are subject to restric	ction and/or (	election requi	rement.	•				
Application	on Papers								
9)□ 1	The specification is objected to by th	e Examiner.							
10)□ 7	he drawing(s) filed on is/are	: а)∐ ассер	oted or b) 🔲 o	bjected to by the E	Examiner.				
	Applicant may not request that any obje			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	` '				
	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including								
	The oath or declaration is objected to	o by the Exa	miner. Note t	ne attached Office	Action or form P1	O-152.			
Priority u	nder 35 U.S.C. § 119		•						
a)[	Acknowledgment is made of a claim All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority	documents	have been re	ceived.	, , ,	·			
	<ul><li>2. Certified copies of the priority</li><li>3. Copies of the certified copies</li></ul>					Ct			
,	<ol><li>Copies of the certified copies application from the Internation</li></ol>	· ·	•		o in this National	Stage			
* S	ee the attached detailed Office action		•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	d.				
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Attachment	(s)								
1) Notice	of References Cited (PTO-892)		4) [	Interview Summary	(PTO-413)				
2) Notice 3) Inform	e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (Fination Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or No(s)/Mail Date		5) [	Paper No(s)/Mail Da Notice of Informal P Other:	ite	<b>⊹152</b> )			

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## Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 103

. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1,8-17, 19 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Hino et al. (US 6,002,906) in view of Johdai et al. (US 5,037,083).

With respect to claims 1, 8, 13, 14, 15, Hino et al. teaches an image forming apparatus having an image forming unit 5-7 which includes a transport unit 2,5 and 8 for transporting the recording medium to the image forming units Pc, Pm, Py, Pk, a return unit 9, 9a (Hino et al., Fig. 1) for reversing and feeding the medium to the image forming unit for printing on another side of the printing medium and a control unit 301 for setting different transport speeds according to the types of recording media (Hino et al., Fig. 7-12 and the paragraph bridging cols 8 and 9). Hino et al. does not teach clearly the setting different transport speeds on the part of the return path. Johdai et al. teaches the controller 300 for setting different transport speeds for the refeeding path or the return path 40 as shown in Figs. 33-35d. In view of the teaching of Johdai et al., it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the controller of Hino et al. by providing the controller which controls the transport speed for the recording media in the return path as taught by Johdai et al to improve the efficiency of transporting a recording media to a printing unit. With respect to claims 9, 16 and 17, the selection of a desired speed which is slower or faster than a predetermined speed or other

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speed of the recording media would be obvious through routine experimentation in order to permit more precise control the feeding of a recording media in an image forming apparatus.

Claims 2-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Hino et al. in view of Johdai et al. as applied to claims 1 and 8-17 above, and further in view of Kato et al. (JP 11-208962).

With respect to claims 2 and 4, Hino et al. and Johdai et al. teaches all that is claimed, except the thickness sensor and the stiffness sensor which are not clearly shown. However, the use of the thickness sensor and stiffness sensor in an image forming apparatus is well known in the art as exemplified by Kato et al. for example. Kato et al. teaches the conventional use of the media thickness sensor 22 and the stiffness sensor 10,41 as shown in Figs.2 and 3 of Kato et al. In view of the teaching of Kato et al., it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the image forming apparatus of Hino et al. and Johdai et al. by providing the thickness sensor and the stiffness sensor for sensing the thickness and the stiffness of the recording medium as taught by Kato et al. for maintaining optimum print quality. With respect to claims 3 and 5, the selection of a desired speed based on the predetermined thickness or the predetermine stiffness of the recording media would be obvious through routine experimentation in order to permit more precise control the feeding of the recording media. With respect to claims 6 and 7, Hino et al. teaches that the transport speed of the recording media can be changed based on the temperature in the image fixation (Hino et al., col.8, lines 62-65).

## Response to Arguments

Applicants' arguments filed on May 24, 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive of any error in the above rejections.

Applicant argues that Hino et al. does not teach the transport speed of a recording medium as recited in claims 1 and 8-17.

However, while Hino et al. teaches the image forming transport speed of the belt as argued by applicant, the belt clearly transports the recording medium at different transport speeds according to the types of recording media as explained above.

Applicant argues that Johdai et al. does not teach the transport speed of a recording medium as shown in Figs.33-35d.

However, Johdai et al. is recited to shows the conventional use of a controller which can set different transport speed for the refeeding path or the return path 40. Clearly, the Figures show the setting ineterval timer, the transport permission signal which controls the refeeding clutch, and the speed, between the sheet transporting speed of the storing/refeeding unit 40 and the operation speed of the image forming apparatus which is different, can be adjusted. (Johdai et al., col.17, lines 45-63). Therefore, the combination Hino et al. and Johdai et al. renders obvious the structure as recited.

## Conclusion

The patents to Faes et al. and Onodera et al. are cited to show other structures having obvious similarities to the claimed structure.

Accordingly, THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. See M.P.E.P. § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 C.F.R. § 1.136(a).

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RESPONSE TO THIS FINAL ACTION IS SET TO EXPIRE THREE MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF THIS ACTION. IN THE EVENT A FIRST RESPONSE IS FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE MAILING DATE OF THIS FINAL ACTION AND THE ADVISORY ACTION IS NOT MAILED UNTIL AFTER THE END OF THE THREE-MONTH SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD, THEN THE SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD WILL EXPIRE ON THE DATE THE

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ADVISORY ACTION IS MAILED, AND ANY EXTENSION FEE PURSUANT TO 37 C.F.R. § 1.136(a) WILL BE CALCULATED FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THE ADVISORY ACTION. IN NO EVENT WILL THE STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RESPONSE EXPIRE LATER THAN SIX MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF THIS FINAL ACTION.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Anthony Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-2169. The examiner can normally be reached daily from 9 AM to 5PM. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andrew Hirshfeld, can be reached on (571) 272-2168.

The fax phone number for this Group is (571) 273-8300.

Anthony Nguyen 7/15/05

Patent Examiner

Technology Center 2800